

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28, 1860.

THE JAPANESE IN TROUBLE.
The Japanese are much exercised about the return of the Niagara, and cannot be made to believe that it was occasioned by an accident. They are fully persuaded it is an artifice to detain them in this country, and insist upon immediate preparations for their departure. The Naval Commission have not yet been able to remove this prejudice, though every persuasion has been employed to satisfy them that they can reach Japan within the limited time, and still have abundant opportunity to visit our principal cities, as originally designed. This unexpected difficulty may interfere materially with some of the projected arrangements in Philadelphia and New-York. In any event, the Japanese ask to be relieved from going out at night, and attending balls, and such spectacles, for which they have no taste, and which are repugnant to their habits of life at home. They manifest great interest in all useful and mechanic arts, and express greater satisfaction at their visit to the Navy-Yard and its workshops, than all the public exhibitions.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.
The conference on the Military Academy Bill killed off the proposed Texas Regiment and the substitute which was designed of mounting two infantry regiments, thus saving \$1,000,000, which the Senate endeavored to impose under a fictitious claim, contrived in Texas, for the purpose of securing this expenditure, and to which some were inclined to yield in the House. Cortina's ravages were all imaginary, except as they were directed against the Treasury.

THE PENDING TREATIES.
It is not improbable that the President may call an Executive session of the Senate immediately after the Legislative adjournment, if the treaties which are still pending shall not be fully considered before then. That with Mexico has expired, but Mats has received authority to extend the time two months. In the present complications of Mexico, which are more embarrassing than ever, the Senate may well hesitate to act on that treaty, especially as Lerdo, through whose influence it was mainly obtained, is alleged to be on the eve of withdrawing from Juarez's Cabinet, to be succeeded by Ocampo, whom he followed. Mr. Summons has not submitted the amendment he proposes to that treaty, to his Republican friends, but it will be difficult to frame one on the basis of Mr. McLane's negotiation which will prove acceptable.

THE MISSION TO RUSSIA.
At the request of John Appleton, the President has withheld his nomination for the mission to Russia. He is now urged by his friends to act as counsel for the American claimants before the Faragay Commission, and as that will prove more profitable than the mission, he will doubtless accept. Mr. Appleton's resignation as Assistant Secretary of State was filed two months ago in the department, but the President desired its acceptance deferred until now, when he reluctantly consented. As some compensation to South Carolina for Mr. Pickens's vacancy at St. Petersburg, W. H. Trescott of Charleston has been tendered Mr. Appleton's place. He has respectable parts, is well educated, and afflicted with various diplomatic theories of little value to the practical routine of the department.

A PANACEA FOR THE DEMOCRACY.
Senator Nicholson assured a circle of anxious Democrats to-day that a panacea had been found for all the maladies of the party, in the probable nomination of Ex-Governor Seymour of New-York, which the South would accept with out hesitation. Our friends are agreed. Let the Democracy lay down the platform and open the ball.

Notwithstanding the family jars between Wendell and the Administration, they recently approached him with an overture to go to New-York, and negotiate for the transfer of the few votes in that delegation which holds the balance in favor of Douglas. He was willing to act as their plenipotentiary, but required the sinews of war in advance, inasmuch as he is out of pocket considerably, before he appoints to square their accounts.

THE ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTIONS.
Mr. Murphy, of the firm of Pease & Murphy, N. Y., was before the Covode Committee to-day. He was called mainly in reference to an alleged transportation of some 1,500 votes from New-York into Co. Connecticut, at the recent election, but he went beyond a certain point for satisfactory reasons. He admitted having received a letter from Mr. A. C. Chase, Chief Engineer of the Navy Department, in the hands of a person who was Treasurer of the Democratic Fund in Hart-ford, with a request to do what he might desire. The Committee discharged him after this admission, but may recall him.

An effort was made to strike out the testimony of Mr. Schenck before the Committee, on the ground of irrelevancy, but it was overruled, as being connected with that of Mr. Walker, and this record is not at all agreeable to the Administration, and J. B. looks melancholy.

MEETING OF THE RIVAL ROSES.
An amusing incident occurred at Mrs. Blunt's reading at Willard's Concert Hall on Saturday evening, which caused much comment. Two sofas were placed at the head of the room on opposite sides so as to command the whole hall. When the audience was assembled, the President and his party walked in and occupied one. They had scarcely been seated when Mr. Douglas and his party entered from the side door and occupied the other. The rival roses thus sat eyeing each other with affectionate interest throughout, and greatly to the edification of a fashionable audience. The court flies never buzzed on the Douglas side, and officials had a sudden insensibility to his presence, who claim familiar terms on other occasions.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
WASHINGTON, Monday, May 28, 1860.
In consequence of the accident to the Niagara, a new programme has to be made respecting the movement of the Japanese. They are anxious to return to their country at the earliest possible period, and they are receiving visits from the Army and Navy officers and their families and others.

The Hon. Henry W. Phillips of Pennsylvania has been tendered by the President the office of Commissioner to adjust claims under the treaty of Commerce with the Republic of China. The Republic of China is a small island in the Pacific, and is being attended by persons of all parties. City Hall was largely attended by the press. Speeches were made by Maj. B. B. French, Senators Doolittle and Wade, and Representatives Washburn of Maine, Grow, and other Congressmen.

The intervals were enlivened with instrumental music. All the speakers were enthusiastic in their prediction of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, the only exception being that of the Chicago nominations, expressed patriotism, embracing the whole Union, approved of the Republican platform, and asserted that the Republican party would, under all circumstances, how to the majority of law, and adhere to all constitutional requirements.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, May 28, 1860.
A large amount of routine business of the Senate was transacted.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.) made a report from the Committee of Conference on disagreeing to the votes of the two Houses on the Military Academy bill, which was concurred in.

Mr. DIXON (Rep., Conn.) desired to offer the following resolution, and to say a few words by way of explanation. Resolved, That in the execution of the order of the Senate for the imprisonment of Thaddeus Hyatt, the Sergeant-at-Arms be authorized and directed to remove said Hyatt from the common jail to the State Prison, and to detain him without restraint within the limits of the City of Washington.

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) objected to the resolution and the debate, and the same lies over under the rules.

Mr. HAMMOND (Dem., S. C.) attacked the resolution of postage, and said it would be necessary to increase the rates.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) opposed this view, and cited statistics to show that the revenue had increased.

Mr. HAMMOND said that the revenue had indeed increased, but the expenses had increased in a much larger proportion. The United States had not concentrated a population in England, to justify low postage.

Mr. YULEE (Dem., Fla.)—If the Senator will be kind enough to name some of these supernumeraries, no doubt the Postmaster-General will be happy to avail himself of the information.

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Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) contended that the Postmaster-General had reduced the service under the House bill, and that it did not now exist, and that it was within his discretion to restore service where it was thus discontinued.

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been ever since hanging fire in the Senate without a word being spoken in its behalf. What does this mean? It is a question of honor, and it is a question of honor to the Committee on Territories. Committee would have the fair presumption was that the bill would be passed the House by an unexpectedly large majority.

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He believed the Chicago Convention were aided by Providence in the wise selection they had made. Abraham Lincoln was no parlor Democrat, shouting Democracy. He was one of God Almighty's living Democracy, and not spouting it. He was a true American, and no other country could have produced such a man. Yet the Democratic prints say he is hot of the blood of Judah, not one of the first families, and not fit to be President. It is a work of supererogation to ratify. It is already ratified on high and in the hearts of the people.

He referred to Mr. Hamlin, and said his superior in wisdom and integrity could not be found anywhere. Mr. French next introduced the Hon. Galusa A. Grow of Pennsylvania, who was received with cheers mingled with a few hisses. He reviewed the course of this Administration, who came into power with a surplus of \$17,000,000. Now there is a deficiency of as many millions, and a debt of \$65,000,000.

[Voice—Wendell's got it. Great laughter.]
He referred to the measures and principles of the Republican party, and said that next 4th of March the young giant killer of the West will take charge of this Government and inaugurate those principles, which shall give free homes to free men, and advance its true interests. The Republicans ask that free and honest labor may have room to work its way to independence. It is a question between the men who own the labor of others, and those men who own their own muscles and brains—that is the only sectionalism chargeable to the return. And this party has taken one from among the sons of toil to bear their standard. The Democratic party had betrayed the cause of free labor, and struck down the compromise of our fathers, and on the 4th of November, when they are dead, you can read on their coffin, "Died of disease contracted on the 30th of May, 1854." [Laughter.]

He had just returned from Pennsylvania, where all were alive and enthusiastic, and Lincoln was elected now. [Laughter.] It only remains to count the votes. The next speaker was Senator Wilson. He said the Democratic party had failed to make a nomination at Charleston, and were today utterly torn to pieces. But the Republicans at Chicago had unanimously nominated a son of toil from among the people to take charge of this Government, and today the masses of this country are rallying around the ticket of Lincoln and Hamlin, which was sure to triumph.

The Hon. Mr. Spaulding of New-York was introduced. He said there was a moral force in a gathering like this in Washington. [Voice—Yes; all Democrats.] He wished to speak for New-York; and promised that the Empire State would be good for not less than 10,000 for "Honest Old Abe." [Voice—What has become of John Bell? The cause is onward, and will go onward till it has spread over every State in this Union.]

He was followed by the Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, in a strong and eloquent speech, setting forth the principles of the coming contest, and prophesying the triumph of the future.

The Hon. James B. McKim of New-York said he seconded what was said by Mr. Spaulding of New-York, in regard to the Empire State, and promised a "good report" from that State in November next.

The meeting passed off quietly, with no attempt at disturbance. On asking a vote on the resolutions, there was a tremendous cry of "noes," with great laughter.

United Presbyterian Gen'l Assembly

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 28, 1860.
FOURTH DAY.

The Assembly met at the usual hour, and spent half an hour in devotional exercises.

The Judicial Committee made a report on a memorial from members in the Presbytery of Argyle on the following questions: 1st. Are our distinctive principles, as well as the doctrines of grace, terms of communion? 2d. Is it consistent with our standards to extend communion in sealing ordinances to persons whose principles are inconsistent with our professions?

To the former the Committee gave an affirmative answer, and to the latter a negative answer. On a motion to adopt the report, a very spirited debate sprang up, and was participated in by the leading members of the Assembly. The report was adopted almost unanimously.

The Board of Publication made an additional report. The Board has received since its organization last year \$3,104. It has established a Depository in Pittsburgh, and published an edition of the Bible, King on the Eldership, several tracts and catechisms, has helped work Sabbath-schools by donations of books, and is doing a good work. The Board also had been making verbal amendments on the version of Psalms now in use, some of which were read by Dr. Pressley, when a lively debate sprang up. The subject was disposed of by adding Drs. Pressley and Guthrie and the Rev. R. Gracey to the Board of Publication as a Committee to make such verbal amendments as they may see proper, and publish the Psalm-Book thus amended, and report to the next General Assembly. The understanding is that no amendment shall be made affecting the integrity of the version.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, May 28, 1860.

The Hon. John Cramer, delegate at large on the Wood Charleston Delegation, Chairman of the Astor-Henry meeting, and representative man of the Wood-Charleston movement, in his State, in his opinion, must own I have reflected much on the subject, and from what I heard and saw in a tour through several Western States, I have become perfectly satisfied that he is the only man the Democratic party can present with any hope of success. Recent events enacted at Chicago by the Republicans, have in my opinion rendered his nomination absolutely necessary, if we desire to secure the ascendancy of the Democratic party in the State or nation.

I have no personal attachment for him any more than I have for any other man, and as cordially support any other man as him. But I am convinced that he is the only man who can carry in the State and the nation. Mr. Douglas is not only an available but an experienced statesman of marked ability, unqualifiable for the position of Vice-President. He was true and honest. The Democratic party will inevitably be consigned to that political limbo where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Mr. Washburne of Maine was the next speaker. He said the time was fast coming when the last man of the Democratic party should pass away, to return no more forever. [Laughter and cheers.] He congratulated the citizens of Washington on the prospect of a new power, that should foster the true interests of labor and commerce, and make this Government and this capital what it should be. [Cheers.]

In referring to the action of the Chicago Convention he delivered a glowing and eloquent eulogium on the character and statesmanship of William H. Seward, and declared that none would labor more earnestly for the nominees of that Convention than the friends of the New-York Statesman. It was not a question of doubt who would be next President. It was merely a question of majorities. No better man lived, he said, than the nominee for Vice-President. He was true and honest. The Democratic party will inevitably be consigned to that political limbo where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Mr. Washburne's speech was greeted throughout with cheers and laughter.

And loud cries, Senator Wade appeared and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He said he knew no greater measure of self-love to the country at large than the Democratic party had faithfully carried out. Since they took possession of the Government, about eight years ago, they have inaugurated corruption and prostrated almost entirely the agricultural and manufacturing interests. They boasted the country was at peace, but they have stirred up sectional strife and set two portions of the country at war. Is any one satisfied with the Administration? [Cries of yes and no.] No one is satisfied. [Voice—D-d if we ain't.]

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALESTINE AND ARABIA.

Landing of Garibaldi in Sicily.

SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION.

GREAT CONSTERNATION IN NAPLES.

THE ROYAL FAMILY PREPARING FOR FLIGHT

The Heenan-Sayers Affair Settled.

EACH MAN TO HAVE A BELT.

SAYERS RETIRES FROM THE RING.

Death of Theodore Parker.

THE RUSSO-TURKEY DIFFICULTY.

Probable Collision between the Papal and Piedmontese Troops.

The steamship Palestine, from Liverpool at 2 3/4 p. m. of the 16th inst., via Queenstown the 17th inst., passed Father Point at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool the 19th inst., via Queenstown the 20th inst., arrived at Halifax at 1 p. m. yesterday.

The Palestine will be due at Quebec at a late hour this evening.

The steamship Glasgow sailed for New-York direct simultaneously with the Palestine.

The steamship Vigo, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 14th.

The Royal Mail steamship America, from Boston, via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 14th, and at Liverpool at 1 p. m. of the 15th.

The steamship Hammonia, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 15th.

The steamship Australasia, from Portland, arrived at Queenstown at 9 30 a. m. of the 16th, and the United States steamship Vanderbilt, from New-York, arrived at Southampton about an hour later.

The Royal Mail steamship Africa, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 20th.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

Intelligence relative to Garibaldi's expedition is meager and disconnected. It was asserted that he had landed at Marsala; but another statement is that, although a force of one thousand men landed there, it was not known whether Garibaldi was among them. A Vienna telegram of the 14th states on reliable information that part of Garibaldi's expedition disembarked at Marsala on the 11th from two vessels. The royal ships were obliged to cease firing during two hours—being, it is asserted, prevented by English frigates. The first could not be rescued until the English officers had returned from the shore to their vessels. The volunteers who landed were fighting with the royal troops at the moment of the mail's departure.

An official dispatch of the 13th from Naples says the firing of two Neapolitan frigates of Marsala killed several Republicans. As regards the two vessels in which they arrived, the Lombarda was sunk, and the Piedmontese been captured. The royal troops marched to meet those who disembarked.

Other dispatches confirm the news of the disembarkation of Garibaldi, and of the capture of the steamer Piedmontese, and destruction of the Lombarda. A Turin paper publishes a letter of Garibaldi to M. Rabalt, excusing himself for having taken the steamers Piedmontese and Lombarda, on the ground that it was done in the interest of the national cause. These steamers were formerly in possession of, not chartered by Garibaldi's followers.

The Turin journals publish a proclamation of Garibaldi to the Italians. Garibaldi calls upon the inhabitants of the Marches, Umbria, and Sabina, and the Neapolitans, to revolt, in order to divide the forces of the enemy.

Another proclamation, addressed to the Romans, recalls the insurrection of 1849, and urges the Romans to act like their brethren who fell in defending Rome.

Col. Medici, the friend of Gen. Garibaldi, at Meno and Capri, is forwarding the preparations for a second (Genoa) is, forwarding the preparations for a second expedition. Six thousand volunteers were already enrolled.

It was asserted that the numerous diplomatic representatives made to Piedmont would decide the Government to prevent the departure of the second expedition. A Palermo dispatch of the 13th, states that in five churches, at the termination of mass, shouts of "Italy, for ever!" "Liberty, forever!" &c., were raised. In the evening the populace, to the number of ten thousand, assembled on the promenade. The police were unable to disperse them, and the reports generally were, that the people, killing four and wounding ten. Several were arrested.

Latest—A Turin dispatch states that during the landing at Marsala four persons were killed. The arms and ammunition were disembarked. Other arms coming from the Levant were landed several days before on the Southern coast.

The Governor of Sicily had issued a proclamation prohibiting the carrying of detention of arms.

There was some excitement at Florence, owing to the appearance of placards in favor of the ex-Grand Duke, and rumors of an intention to attempt the recovery of his power. The garrison had been reinforced and the National Guard called out.

A portion of the clergy of Florence had refused to chant a Te Deum, as ordered by the authorities.

Intelligence relative to Garibaldi's expedition is still meager and conflicting, but the reports generally are, that he was making good progress. Some say he had captured the most important positions in Sicily, except Messina and Palermo.

After his landing at Marsala, the Neapolitan war vessels bombarded that town without a warning, and the British vessels interposed for the protection of English residents.

The important announcement was made via Madrid, that the King of Naples had applied for foreign intervention.

Among other questionable rumors was one that a treaty offensive and defensive had been concluded between France, Naples, Rome, and Austria, and all the deposed Italian Sovereigns.

The latest accounts from Naples represent the utmost consternation there. The troops were dispirited. Tumultuous manifestations were taking place, the royal family packing up all their jewels and valuables, and looking for other quarters, that a great insurrection is looked for at any moment.

At the latest dates Garibaldi's forces were moving on Palermo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 14th the Marquis of Normandy moved the production of all the correspondence with British representatives in Italy relative to Garibaldi's expedition.

The Government promised to produce the dispatches. In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone withdrew his motion, and Sir Rowland Hill's health was such as to require six months' leave of absence.

protected against the police being called upon to keep the peace while the Government, in that House, encouraged those who violated it, the subject dropped.

Pullinger, the defendant cashier of the Union Bank, had been sentenced to twenty years penal servitude.

A defalcation on a small scale had been discovered against the Cashier in Pank & Co.'s Bank, London, but no prosecution had taken place.

An influential deputations, headed by Mr. Milner Gibson, waited upon Lord Palmerston, to lay before him the plans of a contemplated telegraph to America, via New Island and Iceland, and solicit the Government to dispatch vessels to take soundings and make a survey of the route.

Mr. Crocker and Col. Shaffer explained the nature of the project, and several Arctic navigators urged the importance of the survey.

Lord Palmerston requested the full details in writing. Sir Charles Barry, the distinguished architect, is dead.

John C. Hoeman writes a letter to The London Times, complaining of his inability to come to any arrangement with Sayers for a renewal of the contract. He says he is willing to accept the proposition that he and Sayers should have a belt, and get up by public subscription, the true champion's belt remaining in the hands of the editor of the Belt's Life, to be fought for again.

Public meetings had been held denouncing the Earl of Derby's threatened opposition to the paper duty.

The British Government had issued a proclamation against enlistment for the Pope, and the Emperor would interfere in the subscription for the Sicilian insurgents.

The officers of the Crown not regarding it as illegal.

The English funds were very heavy under Continental politics; but there was no steadiness at the close.

FRANCE.

The Czar's brother, Grand Duke Nicholas, had arrived at Paris to visit Napoleon.

Comte Montemolin and brother had also arrived at Paris.

The Bank of France returned brought by the Persia is erroneous. The billon recently decreed was £56,000.

The Government deposits decrease is £1,600,000.

It is inferred from some of the Paris papers that in the event of a Sicilian insurrection, leading to the extension of the Sardinian Kingdom, the Emperor would likely demand compensation for fresh extension of French territory.

The Paris correspondent of The London Herald says an ominous correspondence has commenced between the Cabinets of London and Paris. Respecting this, he says matters seem to be in a more critical position, and asserts that France, Russia, Austria, and Spain were lagged together.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times refers to the same subject. He says it is proposed that the two Governments set their hands to a rapid intervention, whether from Austria, Piedmont, or the Papal States, and let the Sicilians and the Neapolitans fight it out. He says the relations between France and England require such gentle handling that the Government press were notified to use no strong language against England.

The Paris Bourse was very flat and digitated. Renten had declined to 100.

Though the Bourse had issued the following declaration for better preserving to the Districts of Chablais and Faucigny, the character of neutrality stipulated by article 92 of the final act of Vienna. France consents that said districts shall remain without the line of the French customs, and form a separate commercial scheme under a special regulation.

The report that France had offered a pecuniary indemnity to Switzerland, was unfounded.

The Paris Bourse had been greatly depressed, but closed firmer. Renten 88 1/2.

The French Minister at Naples had asked for four ships of war, and the vessels had been sent.

The French fleet was about to sail for the Levant.

There were vague and unauthentic rumors of a new French loan for military purposes.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies had passed the Government project for a war credit, 311 against 21.